

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7702

BILL NUMBER: SB 430

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 10, 2005

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Physical Therapy.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Miller

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill allows a physical therapist to provide subsequent treatment to a patient who was previously referred to the physical therapist for the same condition if: (1) the referral was given not more than 12 months before the request for subsequent treatment; and (2) the physical therapist contacts the referring provider within three days. It allows a physical therapist to evaluate a patient without a referral, but requires the physical therapist to contact the patient's appropriate provider and obtain a referral before providing treatment. It specifies when a psychologist may refer a patient to a physical therapist. The bill also specifies that a physical therapist may perform sharp debridement only on the order of a physician.

Effective Date: July 1, 2005.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: This bill prevents a licensed physical therapist from performing chiropractic maneuvers on a patient. Violation of this statute would make them subject to an injunction, restraining order, or other appropriate order of the court.

Court Fee Revenue: If additional civil actions occur, revenue to the state General Fund may increase if court fees are collected. A civil filing fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed. 70% of the filing fee would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Court Fee Revenue:* If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 filing fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, city and town courts.

Information Sources:

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